

4464 DONALDSON AND CO.

of a million of the broad stuffs to pay the sum of £12,000,000 for Broad stuffs for the maintenance of this labour; and all this money was sent out of the colony never to return. But this was not all,—drained as the colony was, the immigrants were sent at the same time asked to pay another £1,000,000 extra in the shape of wages for this extra labour. He calculated, therefore, that the introduction of these 60,000 immigrants had increased the cost of the colony by £13,000,000 in present proportion, however, was on a much more gigantic scale. The Report proposed that one half of this number should be brought here annually, the importation of which would cost £6,500,000, and the maintenance of the stuff for the maintenance of these people at the same rate that it cost in former years would be £6,000,000, making a total of £13,000,000 annually, that would be sent out of the colony. But the same time have to be expended in wages. He was aware that if this money were borrowed, that the capital of the colony would not be sent away, except in the payment of wages. But he had already seen that the colony had already been tried once and had failed, and that when the resources of the colony were double what they are now. If the colony were to be taken over by the Government, the importation of these people to the verge of bankruptcy, what might be the effect of repeating it on this giant scale? He therefore contended that the whole of these expenses ought to be borne by the parent country, and that the Government and the Government. The first effect of this would be to relieve Great Britain of her pauperism in perpetuity; and, secondly, it would at once afford employment at home. He contended that the Government would be, that the families and friends of the emigrant employed in the transit of these persons would spend the money paid to them, and therefore it would not take the capital out of the colony. But he had seen that Mr. Melbourne had said that the labour of these immigrants would pay the interest of this loan. True it might be able to pay the mere bringing cost out here, but that was only a fourth of the cost. He contended that if these people, for of course they could not at once raise grain enough to do so in the colony; They must buy it, and in buying it they must send the capital out of the country. And he contended that to the extent of what was made in the colony to bring these immigrants out, how were the wages to be found to pay these labourers for the first year or eighteen months after they got here? But he had seen that another fallacy that had been adopted by some honorable members was, that the capital of the colony was larger now than it formerly was, because there was a larger amount of money in the colony. But he contended that this was not the money of the colony, a great deal of it was the money of the English banks and English capitalists who had invested it here. It was a well-known axiom, that people were not to be given money, but that they must earn it not their own; and if their were no weightier objections to this plan, it would be sufficient to deter him from supporting it, to know the tremendous amount of money which would be taken from the colony must suffer, from being encumbered with this loan. He did not wish to see the lands of the colony alienated from the Crown. They were much better belonging to the Crown, than to any individual, and he did not consider it a light matter to pledge them to private parties. He thought the subject required far more time for consideration than had been given, and he thought it did wrong to make a hasty decision upon it. He therefore proceeded to discuss at considerable length the advantages which would accrue to England from sending her population to the colonies to grow wheat, cotton, flax, hemp, sugar, and coffee, which would be exported to England, over that of sending them to America, to enter into competition with her own agricultural population.

Mr. LAMB. Although this is another session, the honorable member who had just sat down had stated his arguments to be unanswerable, he should yet risk being charged with insanity by him and attempt to answer some of them. Although he did not entirely agree with the honorable member in some of the parts of the resolutions, he should still vote for them as a whole. He quite agreed, however, that if the loan could be negotiated in the home country it would be preferable; but he did not see how it could be done. The honorable member for Melbourne appeared to be of the opinion that it would be possible to negotiate a loan there. In 1845, the Council had addressed the Home Government on the subject, and the result had been a refusal to grant any such loan. It had been made from Melbourne; and the result of that again was a positive refusal. It was only lately that he had become a convert to the proposition of a loan in any shape, as it did appear to be the only way of procuring the capital of the colony for the payment of interest on the loan, and thus to come to a conclusion worse than sending it away for labour; but in the present state of the colony it was quite evident, if the affairs of the colony were not put in a better state, that a considerable supply of labour they must have. He thought the colony was much indebted to the Committee for the pains they had taken on this subject, and also for the bustle they had put into it. The report was condensed in the Report. The honorable member for Melbourne had told them of the probable scarcity of money in England; but he should hardly take that to be an argument in favour of raising the money in the colony. The colonies in the United Kingdom ought to do something to promote this immigration; but he thought it was idle to expect they would do all; if they paid as much as would cover the expense of the labour in Canada, it was all that they had a right to expect. With respect to the abstraction of capital which had been so much talked about, he considered it a mere bagatelle; he found that the money lying in the hands of the colony was not so small as bearing interest, amounted to £1,299,300. Now, if one-third of this sum were invested in debentures, he did not believe it would cause any monetary confusion, and it would be at least a great advantage to the colony. He fully agreed that to perhaps half the extent of these debentures coin would be abstracted from the colony, as he was convinced that the shipowners would not take them; but though this might be a disadvantage to the colony, he saw no reason for alarm, as the increase of produce which would arise from the introduction of labour, would afford a return sufficiently prompt to make up for any abstraction of capital. He thought it was possible that some confusion might take place between the banks and their debtors; as of course when they reduced their coin by the purchase of these debentures they would not have so much ready money, and they might be obliged to refuse their discounts. This might serve to depress land and stock for a time; but it would be only temporary, and the reduction of wages would restore everything to an equilibrium. The honorable member for Victoria stated that they could not grow bread enough at first in this colony for the additional population. But when they considered the large tracts of land that might be brought under immediate cultivation, he did not think that the colony was the contingency of Van Diemen's Land and South Australia, both wheat exporting colonies, he did not think they had anything to apprehend on this account. Then, as to the payment of wages, he could not see how it was possible that it would be believed it would not be urged that many of these immigrant labourers saved up their money to send out of the colony. He thought that in former years immigration was carried on to two extensive and successful settlements, and the capabilities of the colony to support, and he thought that the number recommended to be introduced by the Report in the ensuing year, namely, 20,000, was too many. He thought that the colony was not so poor as the price of wages, and would cause disaffection not only to those who were here, but to those who should arrive. With respect to the payment of this immigration by debentures, he could not see how it was possible that it would be urged for bringing out immigrants by the shipowners. But, looking to the resources they possessed, he did think that they were issued—say to the extent of £200,000—they might readily be disposed of, and would not go below the market value. The honorable member for Victoria greatly exaggerated

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five shillings an acre, and yet that twenty shillings an acre is not too much now that there is no more land to be had. He said that with respect to the small increase in the amount of the land fund which had taken place during the last year. If he found that the land sold consisted of suburban lots, and small sections for gardens or cultivation; but even then he increase is so trifling that it would give the honorable member a right to suppose that at twenty shillings an acre the price would be sufficient to what it was when the price was five. With these few remarks he would express his concurrence in the resolutions, and would move that the honorable member had suggested in their proper place.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY would not feel justified in giving a silent vote on such an important question; but, as the debate had been very lengthy, and the remarks very brief, he was happy to concur in the proposition which had been passed on his honorable friend the Chairman of the Committee, for the able manner in which he had drawn up the Report, and the point of view in which he had presented a subject which had been so much discussed. Although he would not pledge himself all that was contained in the Report, he concurred with it generally. He thought that the resources of labour were increasing, that the resources of the colony were cramped by the want of labour; and that unless there was some relief, the most serious consequences must ensue. It was under this impression that he had recommended the Government to send for five thousand immigrants, and as the packet by which those recommendations went home had arrived, he had no doubt that the Government would be able to send for His Majesty's Government upon the subject. He dissented from the Report as to the extent to which immigrants should be introduced; he thought that it would be prudent to send for a large number of immigrants, but not more than to the 5000 already expected; as their arrival would lead to embarrassment. He did not consider that a large number was necessary at this time, but that there should be arrivals from time to time, so that the colony should be just to the demand; that there should rather be a continuous stream, than by a large number the labour market be drowned. On this point he would take the liberty of reading an extract from the evidence of the witnesses before the Committee, as embodying his opinions on the point—

I think it is very material, however, that immigration should be continued, and that it should be so managed that I know of no circumstance which is more calculated to injure the interests of the colony than the want of labour. It is a fact that the want of labour is one of the undue fall of wages, and the scarcity of employment is a great drawback to the colony. It is necessary a large immigration, not because all the immigrants necessary, as was the case a few years ago, when the colony was so small, and the labour market was so comparatively short period, introduced, and when it became necessary, in addition to the large sum remitted to the colony for the purchase of land, to send for immigrants in the course of four years, £400,000 to pay for the labour of the colony. This, no doubt, arose from the great measure from the unfavourable position in which the colony was placed at that time, and then prevented; but a certain time is always necessary to enable the colony to get on its feet, and to be able to send fresh ground into cultivation for the maintenance of the additional people. I find, for instance, that during the years 1840 to 1842, the colony had a population of 10,000, and produced for each individual of the population toll from the colony of £100,000. This was a very large quantity of land under crop of every kind in 1842; an acre in 1840 to 6.79 of an acre in 1842. The number of immigrants introduced in 1842 was 1,000, and the number of acres under crop of every kind in 1842 was 10,000. This was a very large quantity of land under crop of every kind in 1842, and so will be the case in the future. It is necessary, therefore, to receive an increased immigration of labour, and to be able to send for immigrants, and will any given number added to it by immigration be comparatively a smaller proportion to the total population of the colony than it was at that time. It is necessary, therefore, to receive an increased immigration of labour, and to be able to send for immigrants, and will any given number added to it by immigration be comparatively a smaller proportion to the total population of the colony than it was at that time. It is necessary, therefore, to receive an increased immigration of labour, and to be able to send for immigrants, and will any given number added to it by immigration be comparatively a smaller proportion to the total population of the colony than it was at that time.

These were the reasons why he objected to the introduction of so large a number in one year, but spread over a larger period he had no objection. He thought that it would be an advantage to themselves and the population of the colony would become an integral part. Admitting, therefore, the necessity of immigration, and that without it the colony would retrograde, he thought that it would be an advantage to themselves and the population of the colony would become an integral part. Admitting, therefore, the necessity of immigration, and that without it the colony would retrograde, he thought that it would be an advantage to themselves and the population of the colony would become an integral part.

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...the return of the [passage money] would also be seen from the evidence of Colonial Secretary, that the question of paying a portion of the expense had been lost sight of. With treatment of a number of thirty thousand, which was inclusive would be seen of the five thousand sent for Charles Fitz Roy, he did not think it too many. It must however be noted that immigration of 23,000 in 1840 had preceded by extensive immigration the two previous years, while we have now been without immigrants for several years, and our country has employment have been much extended; and in (Mr. C.'s) opinion we are in a position to receive a larger number now than we have on any previous occasion. With respect to the other three resolutions, he remembered that the drought of 1841 was the severest ever experienced in the colony, transportation was stopped, that many of immigrants were persons totally unqualified for the work they were engaged in going into the interior, at the same time there was a panic, total want of confidence in mercantile world; it was not surprising therefore some hundreds were unable to get employed, but as the Government could not afford to pay them until they found their way to the interior, or to the different ports of the coast instead of Newcastle, none of these inconveniences would have taken place. He agreed with the Colonial Secretary that such a large stream of immigrants could not be required; he had no desire to reduce wages beyond a fair rate, unless some reduction takes place, the result might be ruinous to the employes.

The capitation tax, he considered very means desirable until every other method failed; if the Home Government continued keeping the management of the land fund under the Council ought to see to their very clear before they do anything else, the management was placed in the hands of the Council, then he would not object strongly; but he considered that it would be better to allow each settler twice the amount tax the residents in towns and cities, and that would be the effect of it. Still if the colonists, persons who were to pay the tax, petitioned on it account of the pressure in the labour market, he would oppose it.

The first five resolutions were passed with any opposition.

The sixth, on the motion of Mr. LAING, amended, by substituting 20,000 for 30,000, the number of emigrants required a year.

The seventh, on the motion of Mr. WELSHORTH, was amended, by the introduction of words to show that the security of the labouring population was more important than was necessary to pay for the importation of these immigrants. He also proposed amendment as to a portion of the expenditure borne by the parishes, which after some discussion was adopted, leaving him embarrassed the question by being considered condition without which the emigration cannot go on.

On the eight resolution relative to debtors, the Hon. member ROBINSON moved an amendment asking for a loan according to the precedent of Canada; and, in the event that such request approved, of debentures which was carried.

On nine resolution of thanks to the Governor for sending for the five thousand immigrants, and requesting him to use his influence for a continuance of immigration, a rider was added requiring Excellency to recommend to the Home Government payment of the expense should, if possible, be borne by the parishes which are benefitted by the moral of the population.

On ten resolution, proposing a resolution one-third of the immigrants should be landed at Port Phillip, and that a separate account the expense should be kept.

Considerable discussion took place on this point, the Hon. member suggesting an unnecessary sum as out of the night's session, and four resolutions requested that immigrants should come, three are in the district of Port Phillip, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that questions of local feeling and delicacy would have upon the separation question been brought under the notice of the Home Government.

The question was put and negatived.

The Committee, together with the Report, Resolutions, and Evidence, were ordered to be taken up to the Governor by the Speaker and Messrs. Cowper and Lamb.

The consideration of the addresses to the House of Parliament was postponed to Thursday.

THE COLONIAL BAR.

Mr. WENTWORTH applied for leave bringing in a Bill to authorize the admission of barristers to practice in the Supreme Court, Committee, to whom that introduced was referred, had substituted for it. He would postpone his explanation of it until the second reading.

Bill read a first time. To be printed next second time on Thursday.

ROAD TRUSTS.

Mr. WENTWORTH applied for leave bringing in a Bill to amend the provisions for the management of roads, to be presented to the Legislative Assembly.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY had received the Bill, but he supposed it was framed accordance with the recommendations of the Council contained in their Report, and he introduced so close on the heels of the District Councils, that he did not see how the Government could adopt it; the Districts were to be trustees, and it appeared to him that it would be rather difficult for District Councils.

Mr. WENTWORTH replied that he always a matter of doubt whether the Constitution ever intended to place the main roads under management of the District Councils at all, but he had repeatedly affirmed that it was not. In principle he thought that the proposition of coupposed it would be consistent, it would, as it had before done, reject the District Councils in this matter; but if there was difficulty, which would lead the Government to reject it, he would not insist on its going on with it. However, he had his duty in bringing the Bill in, and he moved the first reading.

Bill read a first time; to be printed next second time on Friday.

POLICE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. COWPER gave notice that he would Wednesday (this day) move that the Report of the Police Committee be presented to the Governor. He also withdrew a report respecting Unions.

The Leases Facilitation Bill, and the Equitable Mortgage Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Council adjourned at a quarter past nine till day to day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

In the estate of Martin Lynch, an adjournment single meeting, at noon.

In the estate of John Elliott, an adjournment single meeting, at two p.m.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MRS. STONE.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Miller Coates' buyers, at 12 o'clock, two Houses on the Riley Estate.

MRS. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, City and Country Properties.

MRS. S. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at half-past 9 o'clock, Bedlam and Sedgwick's.

MRS. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 9 o'clock, Toilet, Cabinet, and Brasses, Ironmongery, Toys, &c.

MR. WEST.—At his Rooms, at 6 o'clock, Household Furniture; at half-past 9 o'clock, Saddlery.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—A General Meeting of members of the Club, for the purpose of drafting of the proposed new rules, balloting members, and for other general business.

We are requested by Mr. Stubbins to remind public attention that the goods consigned will sell by public auction, this day, on the ground near the railway station, between shops and premises.—Communicated.

CONTRIBUTORS OF SALE.—We are requested by Mrs. M. A. G. to announce that her Fancy Goods, ex Eleanor Lancaster, will be sold this day, at half-past six o'clock precisely, to the highest bidder.

BIRTHS.

At Bathurst, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Maclean, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Edinburgh, on the 4th May, Thos. Elder Boyd, Esq., of Melbourne, to Kennedy, eldest daughter of Mr. Y. Castle Douglas, N.B.

A special licence on Tuesday, 21st inst. at St. Peter's Church, Cook's River, Rev. Dr. Steel, Mr. Donald Monro, of street, Sydney, to Mary, third daughter of Brown, Esq., of Cook's River.

By special licence, on Tuesday, 21st inst. at St. Peter's Church, Cook's River, Rev. Dr. Steel, Mr. Thomas J. Ryan, of ramatta-street, to Sarah Rhoda, fourth daughter of John Brown, Esq., of Cook's River.

On Monday, the 20th instant, aged Kate, daughter of Colin Mackenzie, aged ten months.

NOTICE.—The sale of fancy goods by Mr. R. Fawcett, will be continued this day, at half-past ten o'clock precisely close the shipment.

Terms at sale.

TO COLLECTORS OF CURIOSITIES.—To be sold, an Cup nearly 1800 years old, from the ruins of calcaneum. Enquire of Mr. Ford, G-street.

ON SALE.

WOOLPACK

Three-bushel bags
Seaming twine
Roping ditto
Canvas, assorted
Rope, Europe
Paint oil
Turpentine.

Campbell's Smith & Campbell,
Wharf, July 24.

CANVAS.—An extensive assortment on sale daily at 2 and 30, -nch, of first quality, and very durable in w.c.s.
J. W. GUSLING,
Charlotte-ph

FLOUR AND BISCUITS.
J. AND H. HOCKINGS supply
first and second Flour, extra
Hiscuit, OATMEAL, Bran, Pollard, CORN MEAL, &c., at the

MILL PRICE,
and warranted of the best quality.
A. J. AND H. HOCKINGS,
Wholesale Corn and Flour Factors,
610, George-street.
Six doors north of Hunter-

BERB, WINE, AND SPIRITS

ON SALE, ex Eleanor Lancelotti

Allopp's Sydney ale, in hogheads
Bass's No. 3 ale, ditto
Barclay's London porter, ditto
Hoare's ditto ditto
Hyatt's bottled ale and porter
Barclay and Friend's Allopp's ale, in bottles
Wm. West India, in hogheads
Case gin, very fine quality
Port, in wood and bottle
Sherry, ditto ditto
Madeira, in wood
Champaigne, claret, Burgundy, &c.

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
4899 George-street.

BYASS'S, DUNBAR'S, AND MURRAY'S
ZEPHYRUS ALE AND PORTER

1500 DOZEN of the above brands, in prime condition, sale at nine shillings per dozen.

W. TUCKER AND CO.,
491, George-street,
Near the Royal Exchange.

EX PENYARD PARK AND ELEANOR LANCLOTTE

TAYLOR'S SPORTING

Boss's Ale, No. 3
Devonshire Champaigne Cider.

On sale at
W. TUCKER AND CO.'S,
491, George-street,
Near the Royal Exchange.

DUTY PAID RUM

ALWAYS ready for delivery, by the puncheon or hoghead, at the extensive Wine and Spirit Cellars undersigned.

TWO GALLONS, at the extensive Wine and Spirit Cellars undersigned.

PORTER AND PEASANT
Importers and Retailers

September 20.

NOW LANUING, ex Emma, and sale at the stores of the undersigned:
Van Diemen's Land flour
Kangaroo skins
Wine corks

4851 W. DEAN,
27, Church-street.

TO PUBLICATIONS AND OTHERS
JUST LANDED, and on sale by undersigned,
Hogheads English ale and porter

ALSO, ON SALE,
Dunbar's, Byrass's, and Ind. Coed, per do.
Bottle ale and porter, at 5s. 6d. per do.
Port wine, at 15s. per dozen
Sherry ditto, at 14s. ditto
Very superior port, at 22s. per dozen, 30s.
Very superior sherry, at 22s. per dozen, 30s.
Very superior champagne, at 50s., in one baskets
Very superior claret and hook, at 36s., in one baskets

Various qualities of port and sherry, in w.c.s.
M. CASSIDY,
76, King street.
Between George and York streets.

4851

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
Jamaica rum, 8 to 10 O.P.
Martell's brandy "In and out of bond."
Gins
Pate's port, dozen cases
Sherries, first quality
Champagne, finest quality
Taylor's port
Boss's No. 3 ale
Dunbar's ale and porter

Now landing
JAMES WOOD,
Betham-street.

September 21.

SHERRY.—Just landed, ex Eleanor Lancelotti,
36 cases of Lyne's gold-coloured sherry, dozen each, price 12s. per dozen.

4804 J. W. GOULDING, Charlotte-ph

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND FLOUR
On sale at the Stores of the undersigned:
W. DEAN,
27, Church-street.

ST. URBANSALT.

TWENTY-FIVE tons of St. Urbansalt, for sale by the cart or ton.

4480 S. ELIOTT, Charlotte-ph

PRIME YORK HAM—York ham just landed, in fine condition, in suit purchases.

4789 JOHN SMITH, Sussex-st.

FOR SALE, a London-built Cabinet with complete Collins's patent lamps and a so—a dog cart, got up in rate style And one small Phaeton, fit for horse.

To be seen at J. ALLEN'S, North Brompton-street.

SPERM CANDLES.—Sperm Candles for Sale, by **J. WILKINSON**, Junr., Macquarie Street, Sydney. September 22.

TO SHIPPERS OF CATTLE, LIVERY VEHICLES, AND SPECULATORS.

THEY are under great loss for 800 tons of sulphur castor oil, which are containing 307 acres, about three miles Wollongong, well watered. To be bargain.

Letters to be post-paid.

EDMUND GEARD,
Auctioneer and Estate Agent.
4876 Wollongong.

HIGHLY BRED RAMS FOR SALE.

THEY are bred from an imported sheep, which can be seen at the residence of the undersigned. As they are in full fleece, persons requiring same invited to inspect these very superior and valuable sheep.

B. CLAY,
Balinglass, September 16.

MUTTON TALLOW.—The undersigned will purchase first good Mutton Tallow, if in good order for shipping.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
September 21.

MONEY TO LEND.

MONEY TO LEND, either in large or small amounts, upon description of eligible and approved securities. Also on the deposit of diamonds, watches, jewellery, and other property of collateral security. Apply to

R. MURRAY,
Money Broker and Agent,
Castlereagh street, one door out of King street door to Cunningham's Hotel.

TO MR. C. J. BULLIVANT,
MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, BATH.

SIR,—In my note forwarded to you last week, I particularly saw an error, and hoped, as a gentleman would do so, and having waited in such to be returned, I now publicly you, trusting you will favour me with

I remain,
Yours, Ac.
GEORGE SHERIDAN.

Sydney, September 21.

INDIAN CHIEF.

CONSIGNEES of a requested their entries without delay for the bell's Wharf.

ROBERT HOW AND SONS,
September 21.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Involent Estate of Samuel Horse-dealer, of Morpeth, Hunter River of Sydney, and now of Parramatta, whose insolvency dated the 10th day of March, 1860, Eight Hundred and Forty-two of Parramatta, insolvent, the creditors whom will find it greatly to their advantage by calling on the undersigned.

A. ALEXANDER,
Pitt-street, Sydney.
September 21.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons indebted to me not to pay any money to Alexander Bain, he having been dismissed from my employment.

G. D. CRAIG,
September 21.

NOTICE.—My wife, Ann, having left her home without my consent, the public are hereby cautioned against giving her credit, as my co-operation I will not be responsible for the same this notice.

ROBERT OWEN,
Wentworth.
September 21.

TO BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of contracting for the repairs and alterations to a House in George-street near Mr. A. Moore, may see plans and specifications on application to Mr. HENRY ROSS, Architect, 214, Pitt-street. No tenders received after Saturday next.

£100 WANTED upon first country security, at 10 per cent. For particulars apply to

JOHN DAWSON,
At Rodd and Dawson's
4689 386, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CEDAR.—Wanted, Fifteen Thousand Feet of Bellinger River Timber, for which cash will be paid. Apply to LUCASSEN CORCORAN, Milne's Wharf, the Gas Company's Wharf.

COALS.—Wanted, 40 Tons. Apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
4680 Queen-street, Sydney.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.

Door out of King-street in Castlereagh street, next to Cunningham's Hotel, for the purpose of finding a person who will find their interest consulted by this Establishment, to prevent trouble through unsuitable applicants. Families not desiring procuring servants; in fact, those who may need immediate assistance in nursing trouble, certainly their satisfaction. For procuring a servant, 20s as many as may be required for a family annum £1.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—Thoroughly acquainted with the duties of a bookkeeper may, on producing satisfactory testimonials, hear of a situation of education to GRIFFITHS, FARMING, and CO.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, a man as Shopman, respectable required. Apply to Mr. HENRY PARKER, Mrs. Case's, Liverpool-street, two doors from Elizabeth-street, between the hours of 2 and 2 1/2 This day and Thursday.

WANTED, a housemaid, experienced in her duties, and accurate at table. Apply at the residence of FRANCIS CAMPBELL, opposite the St. School, in Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable young man, as nurse. Apply to Mrs. LORRAINE, Queen-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable woman Cook. Apply to Mrs. F. GEORGE-STREET.

WANTED, a young man as a waiter, one who understands his business, and is a goodly. Apply at the Hotel Tavern, corner of Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a sober and industrious man, who understands the management of a horse, and to meet his useful Apply to Mr. ELLIOTT, St. Head Inn, King and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a respectable steady man as a room and coachman. Apply to Dr. WALLACE, 331, Castlereagh-street, before 10 A.M.

WANTED, two Hutkeepers, and generally useful servants. Apply to SAMUEL HENNAWORTH, 450, George-street.

THE Advertiser, a respectable Family Housekeeper, useful companion to a student, attended on an invalid; she has no objection to instruct young children. Respectable references can be given to P. S. K. K. K. PHILLIPS, 100 or 101, King-street East.

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